

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 41.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.  
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, and  
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. HOVD, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HUTCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business in-  
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE  
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate  
possession.  
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES.  
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

### TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1882,  
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,  
No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in  
the occupation of Mr. J. D. HUTCHISON.

Apply to  
J. A. CARVALHO.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1882. [147]

### TO LET.

"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY  
ROAD.  
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

## For Sale.

ECA DA SILVA AND CO.,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DIEMNAH,"  
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-  
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White  
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Genti-  
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,  
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,  
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy  
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET  
REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOWN  
HAY, ORIZA OPPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA  
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,  
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c.  
ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA  
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.  
ECA DA SILVA & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.  
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.  
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,  
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices, executed  
under the supervision and management of  
D. K. GRIFFITH,  
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

## For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.  
HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX  
"PEHO"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

STRAWBERRIES (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDEAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and

2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted). Paste for

Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARRETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

In Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

## Intimations.

## KELLY & WALSH

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING OPERAS WITH COMPLETE VOCAL

SCORE:—  
Il Trovatore (Verdi).....\$1.50 Bohemian Girl (Halle).....\$1.50 Grand Duchess (Offenbach).....\$1.50  
La Traviata (Verdi).....\$1.50 Il Barbiere (Rossini).....\$1.50 Dinorah (Meyerbeer).....\$1.50  
Der Freischutz (Weber).....\$1.50 Le Nozze di Figaro (Mozart).....\$1.50 Lily of Killarney (Benedict).....\$1.50  
Faust (Gounod).....\$1.50 Fra Diavolo (Auber).....\$1.50 Madame Angot (Lecocq).....\$1.50  
Rigoletto (Verdi).....\$1.50 Don Giovanni (Mozart).....\$1.50

LIBRETTO OF IL TROVATORE, 50 CENTS.

ONLY A FEW COPIES IN STOCK.

### NEW SONGS.

Gipsy John.....Whyte Melville.  
Doubting Love.....Mora.  
My Prince.....Percy Reeve.  
Great Grandmother.....Molloy.  
My Love is Come.....Mrazals.  
The Two Marys.....Whitley.

### NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Messenger of Love Waltz.....Coots.  
La Mascotte Quadrille.....Deransart.  
Violette's Valse.....Waldteufel.  
La Mascotte Valse.....Waldteufel.  
Claire de Lune Valse.....Volli.  
Venetian Valse.....Lorothian.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

SALE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

## SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

## STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION

DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of

every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at

moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always

on hand. [28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prize at every Exhibition;

and for Vigliani and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND SPECTACLES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-

NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,

GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have

REMOVED their Office and Warehouse to No.

6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for

Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended

to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY HOUSE AND

ESTATE AGENTS.

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS.

MOURING STATIONERY, &c.

MONUMENTS ERECTED.

9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LOCAL FLAX

CROWN

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANGHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

## Intimations.

## Amusements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE  
OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
HON. M. S. TONNOCHY,  
AND  
OF H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL DONOVAN.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA  
COMPANY,

WILL PERFORM AT THE THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL,

THIS EVENING,  
11TH MARCH, 1882,  
VERDI'S GRAND OPERA

"IL TROVATORE"

CONTE DI LUNA.....Signor GAETANO CIOCCI.  
MANRICO.....Signor LUIGI VANZETTI.  
FERRANDO.....Signor ETTORE CORTI.  
CAPODEI ZINCARRE.....Signor GABRIELE PATERNÒ.  
RUIZ.....Signor GIACOMO BRUNETTI.  
LEONORA.....Signora MARIA LUBICCI.  
AZUCENA.....Signora ANNUNZIATA SILINI.  
INES.....Signora DROSILLA BERTOLINI.

CHORUS BY AMATEURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS FOR SIX  
PERFORMANCES.

DRESS CIRCLE.—Three Reserved Seats.....\$30  
DRESS CIRCLE.—One Reserved Seat.....\$14  
STALLS.—Three Reserved Seats.....\$30  
STALLS.—One Reserved Seats.....\$10

SINGLE PERFORMANCE.  
Dress Circle.....\$3.00  
Stalls.....\$2.00  
Back Seats.....\$1.00

Plan of the Theatre may be seen, and seats  
booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Queen's  
Road.

Doors open at 8.30; Performance to commence  
punctually at nine o'clock.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot  
be admitted.

A. HÖFLICH,  
Director and Manager.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1882. [144]

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,  
COMMENCING ON  
WEDNESDAY,  
MARCH 15TH.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN CHINA OF THE WON-  
DERFUL AND FAMOUS

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,  
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,  
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,  
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,  
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,  
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,  
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH; AND  
LOUISE ANDERSON,<



## Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY  
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.  
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.  
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at  
the office of this Paper, and will contain a Direc-  
tory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia  
comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settle-  
ments, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa;  
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the  
Philippine Islands; the British Colony of  
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.  
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties  
between European countries and the United  
States and the countries East of the Straits,  
together with conditions of Trade, and the Ports,  
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for  
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description  
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics  
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime  
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-  
porations have been applied to for information,  
and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers,  
Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other  
Residents, have supplied the necessary matter  
to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that  
purpose. The Naval and Military portions have  
been taken from the latest published official lists  
and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains  
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG  
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"  
a perfectly reliable *volume*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG  
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it  
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,  
be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be  
ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordi-  
nary advertisement to detail all the information  
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly  
asserted that no such Directory has ever been  
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part  
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,  
JAPAN, & SIAM.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE  
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND  
JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
TRADE STATISTICS FROM  
OFFICIAL SOURCES.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,  
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS  
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS  
serving in the China Command,  
which has been revised at Headquarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL  
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA  
STATION.  
Including the most recent appointments  
and local changes, corrected at  
Head-Quarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
HAS BEEN  
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS  
BETWEEN  
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN  
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF  
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIALS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,  
AND

Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATERS,  
viz:  
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,  
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,  
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFILLED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI.  
CANTON DISPENSARY,  
CANTON.  
THE DISPENSARY,  
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed  
to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and  
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested  
to forward their name and address with communications  
addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of  
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can  
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until  
countermanded.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

UNDER the heading "Rumoured Recall of  
Governor HENNESSY," an article appeared  
in the evening paper of Thursday last which  
merits more than a passing notice. The  
subject is one which possesses a wide in-  
terest for the inhabitants of Hongkong,  
therefore we need offer no apology for  
taking upon ourselves the task of criticising  
what—we are prepared to prove to the  
satisfaction of every fair and disinterested  
person not only in the city of Victoria but  
in every port of China and Japan—is one of  
the most scandalous outrages on the char-  
acter of a high government officer ever  
perpetrated by the public press under the  
cloak of honest and impartial criticism.

We published in a recent issue a report  
that a rumour had been circulating through  
the Colony to the effect that the firm of  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. had re-  
ceived from one of the partners in London—a  
gentleman well and favourably known  
and deservedly popular in Hongkong  
commercial circles—a telegram to the  
effect that the Governor of Hongkong had  
been re-called by Her Majesty's Govern-  
ment. We ventured to express our opini-  
on—based upon ordinary common sense  
grounds—that the details of the rumoured  
telegram were not correct, and advanced  
what appeared to us a very reasonable  
hypothesis of the mistake which could very  
easily have been made by the sender of  
the message, always presuming of course  
that the whole story of the telegram was  
not a mere canard circulated by some would-  
be wit, who had taken temporary leave of  
his senses. However, the report reached us  
too late to permit a reference to be  
made to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.  
so that we were compelled to let the rumour  
go for what it was worth, giving our con-  
temporaries the privilege of speaking  
authoritatively on a point which naturally  
was of great interest to the community. It  
is with the manner in which the *China Mail*  
spoke that we now propose to deal.

"Many residents of this Colony," com-  
mences our contemporary, "were found to  
be in an unusually hilarious condition of  
mind during the forenoon of to-day, and  
upon inquiry it was discovered that the  
cause was none other than the circulation  
of a rumour that Governor Sir JOHN POPE  
HENNESSY had been re-called." If we were  
reviewing the foregoing sentence as a  
specimen of English composition, truth  
would compel us to state that it would dis-  
grace a schoolboy of the age of ten years;  
but as on the present occasion we are on  
quite a different tack, it will serve all use-  
ful ends if we ask the Hongkong public  
whether the statement deliberately made  
that "many residents of this Colony were  
found to be in an unusually hilarious con-  
dition of mind" last Thursday on account  
of the rumoured recall of Governor HEN-  
NESSY is true, or absolutely devoid of founda-  
tion! According to our contemporary,  
the rumoured telegram was no myth,  
and its purport, if the *China Mail* is  
worthy of credence, definitely settles the  
question of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's return  
to Hongkong in the negative. So far,  
presuming its information is reliable, the  
evening paper is quite justified in indulging  
in a howl of triumph at the discomfiture of

the Governor whom it has for so long re-  
garded, rightly or wrongly, as its arch-  
enemy. But when an insinuation is plainly  
made, not only that the reported recall is  
quite true in every respect, but that Gov-  
ernor HENNESSY knew of his recall before  
leaving Hongkong, we think our right-  
minded contemporaries go a step too far.  
The gravity of the charge against His  
Excellency, contained in the insinuations  
alluded to, cannot in common decency be  
permitted to pass unchallenged. Is it pos-  
sible to believe that Governor HENNESSY  
received his recall some time ago; is it at  
all likely that he has been wearing a mask  
of falsehood and that the public statements  
he deliberately made to the Legislative  
Council of this Colony with reference to  
his leave of absence and his probable re-  
turn to Hongkong next October were  
bare-faced lies? This is what he is accused  
of by the *China Mail*; and we leave the  
community to place whatever construction  
they think proper on the absolute facts of  
the case so far as they are known. Is it  
reasonable to think that Sir JOHN POPE HEN-  
NESSY, to serve no useful purpose that can  
be suggested, would dare to publicly assert  
before his own Council a meaningless lie,  
which was certain to be discovered? His  
Excellency even went the length of speci-  
ally alluding to the Earl of KIMBERLEY,  
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the  
Colonies, in relation to his leave of ab-  
sence, which fact alone, one would imagine,  
would be sufficient proof for ordinary  
mortals of the *bona fide* character of his  
statement to the members of the Legisla-  
tive Assembly. To other various public  
bodies the same statement was made, and  
we are asked to believe that, to his enter-  
tainers at the Tung Wah Hospital, to the  
deputations that assembled to do him  
honour at Government House, to the Hong-  
kong public and press, and to his own pri-  
vate friends and public supporters, Her  
Majesty's Representative in Hongkong  
distinctly and deliberately lied. This is  
no mere question of Sir JOHN POPE  
HENNESSY's government of Hongkong—no  
ordinary difference of opinion on politi-  
cal or social questions—nor is it a legiti-  
mate attack on a government  
functionary for sins of commission or  
omission; but a dastardly and most un-  
justifiable exhibition of malicious spite,  
sent forth to the world under auspices  
which will leave a stain on the purity  
and honor of Hongkong journalism; and which  
should be distinctly repudiated by every  
section of the community.

"That Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY should  
follow his natural bent," continues the  
oracle, "and put the best face upon his  
own position, is merely what might have  
been expected. We entertained a strong  
suspicion that the uncertainty and mystery  
which surrounded the movements of Sir  
JOHN POPE HENNESSY previous to and  
concerning his departure indicated bad  
weather in an official sense; and there  
was a general belief in well-informed  
quarters that the words of confident  
assurance which characterised his latter-  
day utterances were more forced and melo-  
dramatic than accurate or well founded." If  
this be true, is it not singular that the  
*China Mail* did not impart its strong  
suspicions to its credulous adherents;  
if it is not a deliberate falsehood why  
was the belief, which is now said to  
have existed in "well-informed quarters,"  
that Governor HENNESSY's latter-day ut-  
terances were forced and melodramatic but  
inaccurate, so carefully concealed? Re-  
tardance has not been the usual policy of  
Governor HENNESSY's opponents, nor has  
the *China Mail* ever been mealy-mouthed  
in its adverse comments on His Excellency's  
public and private character and acts. It  
may well be asked, if the Governor's re-  
call was suspected by our evening con-  
temporary, and as good as known to the  
well-informed authorities, so triumphantly,  
if somewhat indefinitely, alluded to in the  
latest counterblast, why were we kept in  
darkness so long? Why was Sir JOHN  
POPE HENNESSY permitted to publicly an-  
nounce unchallenged that he had obtained  
leave of absence from the Secretary of  
State for six months, and that he hoped to  
return to the Colony in October next, if  
a well founded belief existed in one well  
informed quarter, and more than a vague  
suspicion in another that he was simply  
romancing, and telling lies wholesale? Perhaps  
the after-dinner print will con-  
descend to explain to its doubting readers  
these startling departures from its generally  
recognised and old established custom!

There is something else in the article we  
are now discussing which requires a few  
words of explanation. The *China Mail* is  
assured that the news of Sir JOHN POPE  
HENNESSY's re-call is undoubtedly correct;  
on that assurance, and the "strong suspi-  
cion" already alluded to, the absent states-  
man is accused of conduct of the most dis-  
graceful character ever associated with the  
name of any high officer of the Crown in  
modern days. And yet it has the bare-faced  
audacity to attempt to hedge itself in by  
saying that "the relief and satisfaction

which the announcement contains serves to  
engender a lingering suspicion that the in-  
telligence is "too good to be true." Also  
that "until the rumoured message is con-  
firmed by further authentic advices it may  
be well to be cautious." What can all this  
mean? Are we to assume after all, that  
the *China Mail's* charges respecting the  
Governor's recent utterances referring to  
his leave of absence, all the coarse abuse  
and vindictive venom, are founded on sand;  
that they are in fact, one long drawn out  
string of ungenerous accusations without  
one tithe of reliable evidence to support  
them? The public are in possession of  
the facts of the case so far as they are  
actually known; we are contented to leave  
the issue to their judgment.

We are not in a position to give any  
authoritative opinion as to the truth of  
His Excellency's reported re-call. We  
have, however, excellent grounds for be-  
lieving that the rumour is inaccurate. We  
know that up to the day of his de-  
parture from the Colony the Governor  
was in daily communication with the Earl  
of KIMBERLEY. We know that his general  
policy in Hongkong has met with the almost  
unqualified approval of Her Majesty's  
Government. We know beyond all ques-  
tion that Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY goes  
home to consult with Her Majesty's Minis-  
ters on measures of the greatest importance  
to the future of this Colony, and its re-  
lations with the Chinese Empire. We know  
that his visit to India en route is at the special  
request of the Colonial Secretary, on state  
business of the greatest urgency and  
highest Imperial importance, of which we  
shall hear particulars in due course. We  
have not failed to observe that Earl KIM-  
BERLEY's telegram dated the 8th inst. was  
addressed to the Governor, and not to the  
Administrator. For these reasons, and  
others equally cogent which we could  
adduce, we are not inclined to believe the  
rumour, of which so much has been made.

As it might be asked why we have taken  
the trouble to expose so thoroughly the  
fallacies of the *China Mail's* authoritative  
article; and on what grounds we have  
ignored the morning paper's comments on  
the same subject, we may add a few  
words by way of explanation. Public  
officers are always fair game for public  
criticism; but they are undoubtedly en-  
titled to impartial treatment and fair play.  
Governor HENNESSY has neither been fairly  
treated nor impartially criticised. A public  
newspaper worthy of the name is the  
custodian and protector of public rights  
and privileges. Any public servant un-  
justly assailed or wrongfully accused, has  
a strong claim to all the aid the press can  
give him. This is a principle recognised  
and carried out by all respectable news-  
papers in the civilised world. In defend-  
ing Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY from the  
scurrilous attacks of the *China Mail* we  
have simply performed a duty to the Gov-  
ernment, to His Excellency himself, to  
the community at large, to the Press of  
which we are a humble representative,  
and to ourselves. We have not deigned  
to notice the article in the *Daily Press*,  
because it is but a pale reflex of the abusive  
tirade which we have just criticised.  
The editorial emanations of the morning  
journal are too feeble to excite anything  
but laughter and amusement; they are  
outside the pale of criticism.

We note the arrival from Singapore, by the Ocean  
Steamship Co.'s steamer *Prian*, of Professor  
Anderson, the far-famed Wizard of the North.  
Professor Anderson, who has been prominently  
before the public for a number of years, during  
which time he has stood unrivalled as an ex-  
ponent of the magic art, has arranged to give three  
performances in Hongkong, the first of which—  
introducing startling novelties never before pre-  
sented here—is underlined for Wednesday next  
at the City Hall.

Inspector J. B. Cameron, in charge of Yow-  
mah-ti Police station, who leaves the Colony  
shortly on leave of absence, was waited on  
yesterday afternoon by a deputation representing the  
shopkeepers and tradesmen of the village, who  
had obtained permission from the Government,  
to show their appreciation of Mr. Cameron's con-  
duct during his residence at Yow-mah-ti, and  
more particularly for his exertions during last  
year's typhoon which resulted in several hundred  
Chinese being saved from drowning, by present-  
ing him with a silken scroll suitably inscribed,  
and a valuable gold watch. The following address  
signed by 47 persons was read—"The under-  
signed, inhabitants of Yow Mah Tee and others,  
desiring to record their sense of Inspector Cam-  
eron's noble conduct during the typhoon last year,  
when he was the means of saving several hun-  
dred lives, and of the energetic and conscientious  
discharge of his duties during the six years he  
has had charge of this station, take the oppor-  
tunity, now he is about to go home on leave,  
to present him with a silk scroll suitably inscribed,  
and a gold watch, in token of their appreciation  
and esteem, at the same time wishing him all  
prosperity in the future." Inspector Cameron  
briefly thanked the deputation for their kind ap-  
preciation of his services, for the very valuable  
gifts they had presented him with, and for their  
expressions of good will. He had always per-  
formed his duties to the best of his ability, and  
he was glad to think that he had given so much  
satisfaction.

A TELEGRAM from London dated the 9th inst.  
states that an influential meeting at the Mansion  
House has adopted resolutions in favor of a bi-  
metallic standard.

The steamship *Ashington* will undock at Kow-  
loon this evening to make room for the French  
mail steamer *Volga*. The *Nelson* has gone  
round to Aberdeen.

A LARGE shipment of machinery and plant for  
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's New sugar Refi-  
nery, now in course of erection at Quarry Bay,  
arrived by the Ocean Company's steamer *Prian*  
yesterday from Greenock.

AN assault case, arising out of the mutual re-  
criminations of two China women, was heard at the  
Police Court this morning, before Dr. Stewart,  
the defendant, who marked her sense of the outrage  
upon her honour involved in being taxed with  
bigamous proclivities, in that she was the pos-  
sessor of several husbands, by throwing a stool  
at complainant and cutting her cheek, was fined  
fifty cents.

THE attention of the public is directed to the per-  
formance of Verdi's grand opera, "Il Trovatore"  
by the Italian Opera Company, at the Theatre  
Royal, City Hall, this evening. We are glad to  
learn that a large number of seats have been  
booked for the first series of six operatic re-  
presentations, and that there is every indication  
of this talented company having a prosperous  
season in Hongkong.

THE remanded case in which Frederick Moller,  
30, of Germany, and John Powers, 23, of Ireland,  
seamen on board the American ship *Blue Jacket*,  
are charged, the first with shooting and wounding  
John Williams, steward of the vessel, in the  
"Land we live in" tavern on the evening of Sun-  
day, the 5th inst., and also attempting to shoot  
A. D. Longtry, one of the barmen, and the second  
with aiding and abetting, came on again  
this morning before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police  
Magistrate. A certificate having been handed in  
from the acting superintendent of the Govern-  
ment Civil Hospital stating the wounded man  
would not be able to appear before Tuesday next,  
the case was further remanded to Wednesday  
morning, the 15th inst., at ten o'clock. Mr.  
Caldwell, of Messrs. Breerton and Wotton, who  
appeared on behalf of both prisoners, asked the  
Magistrate if he would consider the question of  
bail. Mr. Wodehouse replied that he was afraid  
he could not do so until he had heard the stew-  
ard's evidence.

We paid a visit last night to Colonel Austin's  
temporary shooting gallery, erected in the bowling  
alley of the United Club, Staunton-street, and  
found quite a large gathering of local marksmen  
assiduously striving to hit the "bull" ten times  
consecutively. The range has been very well  
adapted to answer requirements, and with three  
targets—ordinary reduced yards targets, propor-  
tionately reduced to suit the distance—excellent  
sport and opportunities of displaying good shoot-  
ing are provided. Although the distance is short,  
it is not quite so easy scoring "bulls" as one  
would imagine; in fact it requires a practised  
hand to make anything like creditable marksmanship.  
Both Colonel Austin and his fair partner  
are first-class shots, and we doubt not that the  
series of exhibitions they purpose giving shortly  
will prove interesting, and receive extensive  
patronage. We had almost forgotten to say that  
visitors need not trouble about rifles, as the Col-  
onel has a supply of shooting-irons that are  
warranted to shoot straight.

WILL nothing satisfy the exacting demands of  
the evening print! A few weeks ago after a  
heavy rainfall the *China Mail* very justly com-  
mented in strong terms on the wretched condition  
of Queen's Road, blaming both the Governor, and  
the Surveyor General's department for a state of  
affairs which was certainly open to improvement.  
Now that the road is being thoroughly repaired  
and re-metalled, our amiable contemporary at  
once turns round and expresses surprise at "the  
waste of time and money in so thoroughly repairing  
this portion of the road, which will soon, in all  
probability, be torn up in order to lay down the  
tramway lines." We are told that the public  
would be better pleased in seeing their money  
spent to advantage in putting the other roads of  
the Colony in order, and an ill-natured remark  
made to the effect that "our roads are not in such  
an excellent condition that the Surveyor General's  
department need to hunt about for work." The  
self-appointed public censor concludes by advis-  
ing that department to "spend time and money  
in putting other roads not likely to be soon broken  
up and disturbed into a thorough state of repair."  
We opine that our contemporary may rest quite  
easy—for some considerable time to come at  
least—so far as the tramway scare is concerned;  
but in any case as the Queen's Road is almost  
the only thoroughfare in the Colony generally  
used for traffic, and moreover, is the only  
road that really requires repairs, we are  
justified in believing that the public will  
almost unanimously approve of the action  
of the Surveyor General's department in pre-  
venting the principal street in Hongkong from  
becoming an impassable swamp during the im-  
pending rainy season. The traffic on our outlying  
roads is of the most nominal description, and it  
is a matter of fact, which can easily be cor-  
roborated by personal inspection, that, unless after  
very heavy rains, the whole of these roads  
are kept in excellent repair. No roads in the  
world, running up the face of a steep hill  
as ours do; could possibly stand the heavy rains  
to which we are so frequently subjected during  
the summer months, without occasionally getting  
into bad condition, and it is really creditable  
to the department in charge of the roads that  
matters generally are so satisfactory. We have  
seen the streets of large European cities in very  
much worse condition after rains than has for  
years been the case with our local thoroughfares,  
even admitting that Queen's Road has been any-  
thing but what it might have been.

## ARRIVAL OF "THE BUFFS."

The troopship *Tyne* arrived in harbour this  
morning from Singapore with the head-quarters  
of "The Buffs," numbering 12 officers, and 318  
non-commissioned officers and men, 14 women  
and 14 children. The officers are—Colonel H.  
Parnell, C.B., commanding the Regiment; Major  
H. D. Harrison; Captain N. Newnham-Davis;  
Lieutenant and Adjutant H. C. Somerset (with  
Mrs. Somerset and child); Lieutenants A. F. C.  
Johnston, G. H. Chippindall, V. J. Bunbury, H.  
St. D. Jarrett, G. Rippon, C. V. Dalgleish; Pay-  
master A. W. H. Gelston (with Mrs. Gelston and  
child), and Quarter-Master W. G. Morgan. Mrs.  
Blackhouse and two children, and Lieutenant Gag-  
gett, R.N., have also come on in the *Tyne*. For  
the present and until the departure of the head-  
quarters of the Inniskillings, the troops arrived  
to-day will be quartered in Victoria, and McGre-  
gor's Barracks. The *Tyne* is expected to leave for  
the Straits with the Inniskillings about the 25th  
instant. The head-quarters of "The Buffs"  
disembarked at the Naval Yard Pier shortly  
after two o'clock this afternoon, being conveyed  
from the *Tyne* in a steam launch and two  
lighters, which latter were in tow of the launch,  
and marched off from the Naval Yard to the  
lively strains of the Inniskillings' band.

## THE NEW STEAMER "ARABIC."

A telegram was received this morning by the  
Agent of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship  
Company, announcing that the new steamer  
*Arabic* had left Singapore for this port. The  
*Arabic* and *Coptic* are sister ships and have  
been chartered from the famous White Star  
Company by the O. & O. S. Co. for the Hong-  
kong-San Francisco line. The following de-  
scription of these new steamers will be found  
generally interesting:—

Their general appearance embraces all the  
symmetrical characteristics of the well known  
vessels of the line; long graceful yacht-like hull,  
with ample beam, four masts, ship-rigged in three,  
and the fourth, a "jigger." These provide effec-  
tive sail power, in the event of any breakdown  
of the machinery, fully equal to that of a first-  
class sailing ship. Like their sisters, the *Britannic*  
and *Germanic*, they have turtle backs,  
both forward and aft, to relieve the ship of the  
rolling seas. The accommodation for saloon  
passengers is of the most unique and perfect de-  
scription, and if not unrivalled, is certainly un-  
surpassed by that of any ship afloat. Being  
situated amidships, immediately forward of the  
engines and boilers, it is the quietest and best part  
of the ship. The saloon, or dining-room, is ap-  
proached by a very handsome entrance-hall from  
the upper deck, panelled with walnut and maple,  
and from it there is access to the saloon deck.  
The ladies' cabin and the smoking-rooms  
are on the saloon deck, and are models  
of artistic decoration and finishing. The  
sleeping cabins are all on the main deck,  
light, perfectly ventilated, and elegantly fur-  
nished. Four bathrooms and lavatories, beauti-  
fully tiled and arranged, are provided for the  
convenience of saloon passengers, and in this  
respect these vessels may fairly claim to be super-  
lative and almost unequalled either on land  
or sea. The stowage accommodation is in three  
sections, approached by separate entrances, and  
provided with separate lavatories, with an ample  
water supply kept in constant circulation by a  
pulsometer pump. A hospital, replete with every  
requirement, is provided for each section, and  
two on deck for infectious cases.

These ships are illuminated throughout by the  
swan system of electric light, and everything  
which the inventor and best engineering skill  
could devise to ensure its perfect working, has  
been done with the most satisfactory result. The  
light is exceedingly soft and bright, and at the  
same time perfectly steady and free from flicker-  
ing. Should any failure occur, the lamps can  
promptly be transformed so as to burn mineral  
oil, which gives a beautiful light, al-  
though equal to electric light. They are divided into  
eight water-tight compartments, any of which  
may be penetrated without imperilling the  
vessels safety; and it may be truly said that no  
vessel afloat excels them in efficiency and  
perfection of arrangement in this respect. The  
bulkhead water-tight doors are so much ap-  
proved of that they have been copied in Her  
Majesty's navy, as something infinitely superior  
to the old system of bulkhead. The provisions  
against fire are most complete, and an outbreak  
in any section of the ship can at once be brought  
into subjection through the agency of both steam  
and water. The life-saving apparatus is of the  
most approved order. Two large life-rafts  
are stowed on the deck houses forward, ready for  
immediate use, and eight large life-boats hang  
in their davits, with fittings complete, and ready for  
service on the shortest notice in case of need.

These vessels are built of mild steel, the du-  
plicity quality of which insures the maximum of  
strength and durability. Their dimensions are—  
Length, 450 feet; breadth 42 feet; depth, 24 feet  
and the gross register tonnage, 4,368 tons. They  
have two double-cylindered engines of 450 horse-  
power, built by Messrs. J. & C. Co., of  
Victoria Engine Works, Liverpool, and are for-  
warded, at nominal pressure of 60 lbs. to the  
boilers, but tested by the Board of Trade to  
double that pressure, and capable of bearing even  
much greater pressure than the maximum official  
requirement. The crank shafts are of  
steel, and so constructed that the risk of a  
breakdown is rendered a remote contingency,  
the more so, as the engines are two  
distinct machines, so that in the event of one be-  
ing disabled it is a simple matter to disconnect  
and continue the passage with a single en-  
gine, at a slightly reduced speed. They are  
steered amidships by steam, and have, in addition  
to the approved ordinary compasses and  
sounding appliances, Sir William Thompson's  
patent compass machines. The *Arabic* and  
*Coptic* are expected to leave Hongkong for San  
Francisco during the early part of April and May  
respectively.

The Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the  
Czar, has written to a friend that he will never  
more reside permanently in Russia.

An entire edition of the Vienna *Neue Freie  
Presse* was recently confiscated by order of the  
authorities, for the reason that it contained se-  
veral passages from Edmund Burke's "Thoughts  
on the Cause of the Present Discontent."

An interesting statistical communication has  
been published the result of the census taken on  
December 27th of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg.  
The total population is calculated at 861,000.  
The number of males is 475,000 or nearly 55 per  
cent in excess of the females. This curious fact is  
due to the system of fixing peasant-families on  
the land, and forcing those who seek the pursuit  
of industry in the capitals to leave their wives  
and daughters behind them. The last census  
was taken in 1869, and that now taken shows an  
increase of 29 per cent. above the figure of twelve  
years ago.



## TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

With the recent erections of telegraph lines in the North, and the proposed connection which will probably very shortly be made between this Colony and Canton, before us, the following article on the above subject will show what was thought and written seven years ago, the extract being taken from the *Hongkong Times* of the period:—

Unsatisfactory as has, in one sense, been the settlement of the Fochow-Amoy Telegraph controversy, the grounds, in the determination arrived at by the Chinese Government in this matter, for supposing, we think, that telegraphy has gained an advantage in China that is by no means to be despised by those who are anxious to see a telegraph system traversing the extensive length and breadth of the Middle Kingdom. Much as the Chinese may affect to despise the innovations of the gross "barbarian," they are forced, despite themselves, to make use, and admit the benefit, of them, although they may not admire the results of the profound thought and inventive genius of the being they are ignorant enough to condemn as barbarian, even after he has plainly illustrated, time and again, his superiority in almost every respect.

A great change has occurred since the time when a Mandarin travelled from one post to another either overland or by means of the antiquated pieces of naval architecture yclept junks, and there is no hesitation now felt in trusting their precious lives to the mercies of the deep on board of a steamer. The steamer has killed the junk traffic almost effectually, and many years will not elapse perhaps, when the larger sized junks become an extinct species altogether, and not even enough of one to left to be placed in a Chinese National Museum for gratifying the curiosity of ages. Now, the courier system—a by no means perfect one—of China, will have to give way to the telegraph sooner or later, and why it should not a couple of years or so we see no reason; although we fear the probabilities in favour of telegraphy are not so great as to justify any expectation of its becoming universal throughout China in so short a space of time as we have mentioned. Quick communication is, now-a-days, an absolute necessity, and without it no community can expect to either attain to or retain a position in the foreground of commerce; and in matters affecting more closely the national existence of a country, for communication telegraphy has no equal, and in view of these facts, it becomes obvious that the Chinese will have eventually to give in an unconditional adherence to the virtues of the telegraphic system that, a wonder itself, has effected wonders still greater. The thousand miles Chinese—about three hundred English—per day covered by the couriers employed in this empire, by no means offers the immense speed that is downright necessary for certain communications, and when the Chinese Government has decided to thoroughly understand this, it will, without a doubt, busy itself considerably in establishing telegraphic communication throughout the empire.

We feel no doubt, that had the Great Northern Telegraph Company been allowed to put the Fochow-Amoy line for its own benefit only (as far as pecuniary considerations are concerned), it would yet have done much to extend the desire for telegraphy throughout this country, simply by familiarising the people with something that not only they but thousands of Europeans do not understand, but we think it more advantageous to the empire at large, that the Chinese Government has decided to take over for itself the projected, and partially completed, line between Fochow and Amoy. Worked by Europeans, the commercial Chinese near enough to the line, will have no hesitation, we feel sure, in employing it to the utmost of their requirements; the result of which will be, in all likelihood, an addition to the revenue of the Viceroy of Fochien that will gladden that worthy's heart to no inconsiderable extent; and so prepossess him in favour of his means of communication, as to cause him to recommend its introduction throughout his native land, show the Mandarins how to make money, and you find them your staunch supporters. At present, though they may be willing to admit that telegraphy may possibly be a paying concern, there is every reason to believe, from the steadfast opposition they have offered to it all along, that in their inmost souls they doubt most emphatically that anything is to be made out of it. Let proof to the contrary however be afforded to them, and then it will be found, we consider, that the Mandarins have an affection for telegraph such as they have for nothing else, and are not equally remunerative. We have seen the Armies of China carried on in such a manner, as to show they were devoid of great interest to the Mandarins in whose respective provinces they were situated; and thus because they have not been remunerative. We have seen the Chinese Merchant steamer Company's vessels favoured and looked after with the most fostering care, just for the reason that the Mandarins who hold shares in the Company, are fully convinced—whether rightly or no is beside the present question—that the undertaking will prove most paying. Telegraphy once established in the Chinese Official mind as a paying concern, we shall see vanish away all the potent objections that now are said to exist in this country, and their place will be taken by a belief in every virtue that it can really be credited with, as well as with a good many more that the fertile minds of the Mandarins can invent for it.

The taking over the Fochow-Amoy line by the Chinese we look upon as a good sign for the prospects of the telegraph in the Flowery Land.

## A CURRENCY QUESTION.

Now that punched and otherwise mutilated coins are refused by almost all shopkeepers and business people and even the street car conductors, it is asked, Who takes them and what becomes of them? This seems a puzzle until inquiry is made of the gentlemen who handle the church collection. They report that a great deal of punched silver is received, and that much of it is in quarter dollars and halves. It is dropped into the boxes or placed on the plate in the most unostentatious manner. An experienced collector can always tell by the peculiar mean look which rests on a man's face his intention, to contribute a piece of mutilated money. On looking at the coin which slips from between the man's thumb and finger into the collection, he finds his anticipations correct. So much of this business is done in coins which people could not otherwise get rid of, that in some quarters the churches are reaping a perceptible and solid advantage from it. This being the case they have no disposition to denounce the practice severely. When they have a large quantity of this valuable coin on hand they sell it at a slight discount. There are churches whose officials would like, if they dared, to pay the pastor's salary in this kind of circulation. Thus far, however, no actual instance of such payment has been reported. A man who had intended to contribute a dime, but who gives a punched half dollar, is more of a benefactor to the church than if he had giving according intention. And yet there seems something mean in giving punched money which cannot otherwise be got rid of.

## THE CHINESE TRADERS IN LONDON.

The *Fochow Herald*, referring recently to the Chinese who went to London to establish a business there, remarks:—The European merchant's status in the Celestial Empire naturally renders him almost totally oblivious to all idea of relinquishing, in even the slightest degree, the monopoly in export trade which he has justly acquired, but a question arises in our minds (and one which perhaps ought to be taken by the forelock and thoroughly ventilated and discussed) as to the possibility of the Chinese turning to their own account the partial tuition in European commerce they are so readily gleaming, the ulterior ill-effect it may have, and its preventive.

The lengthened residence in China which is requisite for venturing to conduct any extensive business with the Chinese, only illustrates how necessarily guarded one has to act in all transactions, and how, from or in any way connected with, any of their nationality, the comparatively short time ago a vessel—the *Yellow*—left Shanghai literally teeming with so-called Chinese merchants (not of course connected in any way with the honourable and prosperous Traders' Company)—a privileged body of enterprisers whose aim it is *inter alia* to start in business in the metropolis and dispense China's chief commodity at a cheaper rate to that for which it can be obtained by foreigners even on the ground of its growth. Now for a limited period the Chinese purveyors may possibly prosper, as there is always a fascination attaching to novelty, and to be served by a real live Chinaman with an extended queue and peculiar habiliments, with the courteous smile, the genuineness of which we foreigners alone so thoroughly appreciate (?), will be an immense asset, overwhelming, attraction. Undoubtedly, *pro tem*, the nation's chief product, vended by its own cultivators, will possess a peculiar delicacy of flavour, enhancing any Indian Teas or even that which is rarely exported from China without going through the ordeal of inspection by our tea-tasters, whose sensitive palate and discernment make them such connoisseurs as to be readily able to detect any foreign substance deleterious to health and so to discard the bulk as unmarketable.

Even an enlightened British public can be gulled, and how excessively humiliating will be their feelings upon discovery that the poor unenlightened, heathen Chinese, of very questionable intellect, harmless character, and apparently affectionate disposition, has quietly traded upon their credulity and accomplished his object, viz., that of amassing the much coveted dollars by the sale of an inferior if not of a spurious article. But contemplating and weighing the matter from an unprejudiced, broader, and even an uncommercial point of view, we would enquire how far what we consider might ultimately tend to grievously affect our foreign merchants in China, our thoughts must revert home, for it is the striving, though small trader, burdened from every quarter with taxation, who is really the most aggrieved party, being less capable of withstanding the innovation. That the settlement of foreigners in China is beneficial to her industries—and hence her inhabitants actual support—is as patent as hereafter the detrimental effect of Chinese location in European cities and towns, as to cause him to recommend its introduction throughout his native land, show the Mandarins how to make money, and you find them your staunch supporters. At present, though they may be willing to admit that telegraphy may possibly be a paying concern, there is every reason to believe, from the steadfast opposition they have offered to it all along, that in their inmost souls they doubt most emphatically that anything is to be made out of it. Let proof to the contrary however be afforded to them, and then it will be found, we consider, that the Mandarins have an affection for telegraph such as they have for nothing else, and are not equally remunerative. We have seen the Armies of China carried on in such a manner, as to show they were devoid of great interest to the Mandarins in whose respective provinces they were situated; and thus because they have not been remunerative. We have seen the Chinese Merchant steamer Company's vessels favoured and looked after with the most fostering care, just for the reason that the Mandarins who hold shares in the Company, are fully convinced—whether rightly or no is beside the present question—that the undertaking will prove most paying. Telegraphy once established in the Chinese Official mind as a paying concern, we shall see vanish away all the potent objections that now are said to exist in this country, and their place will be taken by a belief in every virtue that it can really be credited with, as well as with a good many more that the fertile minds of the Mandarins can invent for it.

## A SINGULAR INSTITUTION.

Among the peculiar institutions of Bombay is the "pinjarapole," a refuge for sick and ill-used animals, which is supported by Hindus and Parsees, who regard life as so sacred that on no account must it be destroyed. Mrs. Guthrie, in her "Life in Western India," gives the following description of this remarkable establishment:—"The pinjarapole lies just off one of the main thoroughfares; its high black walls inclose an area of 2,000 square yards, and the ground on which it stands must be very valuable. We were civilly received by a Hindu youth, who conducted us over the place. It had somewhat the appearance of a deers' Zoological Garden; but although there was no attempt to make it look pretty there was cleanliness, order, plenty of water, and a good supply of food. A square in the centre, inclosed by palings, was occupied by animals that were munching from bundles of dried grass with evident satisfaction. Round the walls ran low houses and sheds, the manager and the veterinary surgeon living in the former, and the latter sheltering the beasts. Opposite the door by which we entered was a well-barred cage, containing a couple of fierce and hideously ugly baboons, which, with pale porcupines that had a right to be fearful, were the only creatures that had the air of being badly provided for. One longed to restore them to their native jungles. Flocks of pigeons were circling in the air; a curious breed of ducks, with very red wattles, came quacking up a pensive pea-hen regarded us from the top of the wall, and we were closely followed by a lame donkey. There were said to be turtles in the tank, but they did not put in an appearance. 'What a beautiful animal!' I exclaimed, pointing to a creature at the door of a shed. It had a coat like satin, and a deep pendulous dew-lap, and soft, clear eyes. 'What is it here for?' 'It is blind,' was the reply. 'All the bullocks in this shed are blind. There are above fifty.' In an open shed, with bars in front, were a number of dogs terribly afflicted with mange. As they were very clean and had plenty of water, it was to be hoped that they enjoyed life after a fashion. Another collection of dogs appeared to be healthy. They had probably been rescued from cruel treatment. We inquired for the reptiles and insects, but they were kept at one of the country establishments, along with the cats, deer, pigs, sheep, poultry, monkeys, snakes, and a large collection of vermin. The snakes, after a time, are taken into a jungle or some uninhabited spot and set free. Horses are also sent out of the town. We were finally conducted to a close building; a man unlocked the door, and returned with a handful of weevily grain from the baskets which he invited us to inspect. As it contained life, it could not be destroyed."

## DETERIORATION OF JAPAN TEAS.

By the American mail to hand to-day, we receive further complaints of the steadily increasing deterioration in the quality of Japan Teas, and the consequent decline in their popularity. For two or three past seasons, the native producers seem to have adopted some method of sun-drying the leaf, and then, apparently, resort to the aid of steaming to render it soft and ductile to facilitate the preparation, but this is only achieved at the cost of serious detriment to the quality of the tea when infused. Fashion and colour may tempt the American purchaser for a time, but in the end, cup quality is the true point to gauge the popularity of an article of such general consumption as the United States, as rapidly came into favour in the United States, as rapidly came into favour in the United States, as rapidly came into favour in the United States. The first shipments of Japan Teas were in appearance more like Fochow or Amoy Oolongs, drawing a pale colour in the cup, and quite free from the objectionable yellow dust which, at the time referred to, was a matter of general complaint against the China Teas. Fashions, however, change; the uncoloured Japan exists now only in the shape of leaf-leafed teas, and the bulk of the export from this country is prepared in a manner somewhat similar to the Green and Oolong Teas, which formed the bulk of the Tea then consumed in the United States. The first shipments of Japan Teas were in appearance more like Fochow or Amoy Oolongs, drawing a pale colour in the cup, and quite free from the objectionable yellow dust which, at the time referred to, was a matter of general complaint against the China Teas. 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